Meanwhile in Palace Prison He Is as One Already Extinct.

NEW LIGHT ON CHARACTER

"Souvenirs" Show Red Sultan Remarkably Intelligent but Always Fanatical.

Pants, May 7 .- In the mysterious receases of his palace prison at Constantinople Abdul Hamid, the Red Sultan, once the most feared man in the Turkish Empire, is as one dead. Not a word, not a sound from him has come to the outside world, and quaint old Stamboul, so busy nowadays in modernizing itself, hardly knows of his existence. Europe heard a report some months ago of Abdul's death but it turned out to be only unfounded

Abdul Hamid has been in Constanti-Abdul Hamid has been in Constantinople since the outbreak of the Balkar war, when he was transferred there from Salonica. In Salonica he had lived as a prisoner since the day in 1909 when he was dethroned as the result of the Young Turk revolution. No one is allowed to see the former Sultan except those in his immediate entourage, which means, of course, the personnel attached to his service, and a few women of his depleted herem.

A curious volume has just appeared giving a most interesting insight into the life of Abdul Hamid when he was still at Yildiz Klosk. The book, published by Ali Vahbi Bey, is entitled "Pensees et Souvenirs d'Abdul Hamid." The first impression that one gets in glancing over the volume is that Abdul was remarkably intelligent and that he would have been able, had he wished, to have left a much less bloody memory of himself on the pages of Ottoman history. All his qualities, however, were deformed and twisted almost out of recognizable shape by the one thing that dominated his entire life—the fear of death by violence. A curious volume has just appeared

Fear of Death Ever Present.

The fear which he had so long known The fear which he had so long known!
accompanied him behind the prison walls
at Salonica and there a larger and flerer
spook glared at him from the dark corners of his apartments, lurked in the
dishes on his table or doggedly followed
his footsteps as he took one of his rare
stroils in the garden. Doubtless the sudden and tragic end of the two sovereigns
who preceded Abdul Hamid on the throne
left an indelibility impression on his mind. who preceded Abdul Hamid on the throne left an indelibile impression on his mind. He was always surrounded by spies who spied mostly on each other and thus be-came gorged with wealth at the expense

the Constitution. It is the only way to check the advances of England.
"Perhaps these men who to-day are drunk with the ideas of reform will realize later that these roads that they point out to the people only lead to destruction. Let us hope that at the clay marck. Let us hope that at the eleventh hour they will understand that Tur-key can continue to live only by all Osmanlis remaining united under our ancient and sacred law. Otherwise we will become the prey the Christian Powers, who only await a favorable occasion to accomplish our

Always Hated England.

England, whose hand he saw in every safety, nisfortune that came to Turkey. He A S misfortune that came to Turkey. He! A Society of Exact Science has been called Gladstone, who gave him the name! formed, in part to counteract the preof the "Red Sultan," a garrulous old man. dominant influence of the "Kathedresoof the "Red Sultan," a garrulous old man. On the other hand, he praised Wilhelm II. most highly, but he regretted that Bismarck and his Emperor could not see their way clear to include Turkey in the

that Tripoli would slip through his fin-gers. Nor did he seem to care whether such a thing happened or not, for in his s he says: "We would have last and we would receive suffient funds to solve some of our other

Abdul Hamid was highly indignant when he learned that Ferdinand of Bulgarla intended proclaiming himself King and he wanted all Europe to protest against it. He was blind to the fact that the Balkan States were conserving their strength and finances for a concerted attack on Turkey, although he looked with

Abdul Hamid greatly admired the wisflom of his gardener. Of him he said:
"My old gardener at Yildiz was right he gave me his impressions on the political complications in the Balkans in the following fashion:

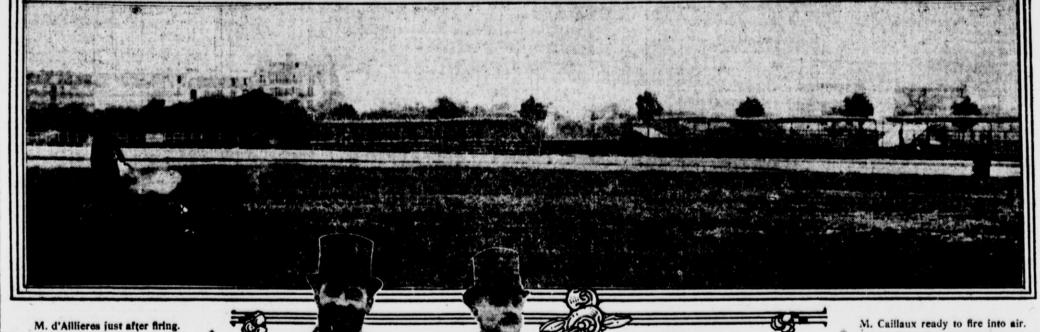
An apple tree, a pear tree, a plum tree, an oak and a pine stood together in such a fashion that their branches al-most touched each other. The oak lorded over the other trees, but they intercepted the air and light from the to the ground. And it came to pass that these trees, struggling each for a place in the sunlight, began to quarrel one olent that Allah finally heard them in the heights of the heavens He appeared Mall and St. James's Park. Scaffolding among them and said: "Why are you has been erected and some of the windows uarrelling? You all have a right to live. tree is better than another, each one is

It is exactly the same in the Balans. The apple tree is Rumania, the plum Servia, the pine Greece and the pear Bulgaria; but our Turkey is the oak, which more than one rotten branch has already fallen. According to my option, this does not signify any disease relataken. The apple tree, the plum, the bear and the pine forced the oak to transplant itself so as not to be smothered.

Abdul's Opinion of Himself.

Abdul Hamid's opinion of himself

ows some new light on his character. have been reproached because of the retired life which I live and in which I im so comfortable. Allah knows that each man is the product of the circumlances which determine his life, and that spoiled, while I (I do not know for what this meason) was not always well treated by times. Scene and Principal Figures in Caillaux-D'Aillieres Duel in Paris



SAYS SOCIAL LAWS **BURDEN GERMANY**

It Is Time to Curb Legislation, Declares Privy Councillor Kirdorf.

SEES DANGER TO BUSINESS

Strictness of Factory Regulation and Inspection Causes Many Complaints.

Special Correspondence to TRE Sux.

Berlin, May 6.—A speech of great significance to those who follow the undercurrents of social and political development in Germany was made at the annual ineeting of the Association for Mineral Interests by Privy Councillor Kirdorf, the chairman of the Coal Kartnell, and one of the half dozen most influential men in Germany.

The time has come, said Herr Kirdorf, to call a decided halt in social legislation.

to call a decided halt in social legislation.

German employers, and mine owners in particular, have distinguisted themselves by their activity in support of social reform and the protection of the worker. But the passion for new laws has now developed into a mania dangerous to the

The importance of Herr Kirdorf's protest lies in its being by no means isolated. For some years there has been a growing uneasiness in the industrial world. As a rule it is true the greater number of complaints are against the direct financial burden imposed by social legislation, but there is in addition much in the protest of the morning of May 5.

Four o'clock in the morning has just struck. Into the Pare des Princes enter Madditions and his seconds the Dunch of the seconds of the sum of the morning has just struck. Into the Pare des Princes enter Madditions and his seconds. rect financial burden imposed by social legislation, but there is in addition much ill will over what is felt by the em-Always Hated England. factory inspection and regulation in the Abdul, it need not be said, detested interests of the workers' health and

cialisten" in economic research, but in the main to investigate the effect of social legislation. Despite the pretentious title marck and his Emperor could not see legislation. Despite the presentations the first way clear to include Turkey in the first way clear to include Turkey in the first way clear to include Turkey in the of the new society it is, say its opponents, among whom are all the most distinguished Hamid seemed always to feel that Tripoli would slip through his finder. The conclusions were they to be ployers. Its conclusions were they to be trusted, would certainly show that Ger-man industry is heavily burdened—so heavily that the protests of Herr Kirdorf

At present the Government refuses to be convinced despite the importance and influence of the men behind this move-ment, and more, rather than less, so-cial legislation seems to be in view.

PREPARE CONNAUGHT'S HOUSE. London Dwelling in Readiness for

His Homecoming.

London, May 8.—Clarence House is apparently being prepared for the home-coming of the Duke and Duchess of Concoming of the Duke and Duke was appointed naught. Since the Duke was appointed Governor-General of Canada the big marsion in St. James's has been shut up and all the blinds drawn, and the only sign of life about the royal residence has been the dealth mounted guard.

the sentry who has daily mounted guard at one of the side doors.
Within the last few days, however, there has been an invasion of builders and painters and lately the upper windows these trees, struggling each for a were thrown open and the blinds drawn in the sunlight, began to quarrel one another. Their quarrel became so alterations to the raised conservatory at the side of the house looking out over Mall and St. James's Park. Scaffold have been removed.

my father. My poor brother Mourad alone

understood me.
"From my childhood I had a grave mien, little liking any games, but reflecting always on the serious questions of human existence. I was a dreamer and my instructors scolded me and complained the trunk, for these branches, bollow do rotten, that we have lost, constituted flanger for the health of our tree."

The gardener and the Sultan both were a rand the pine forced the oak to transar and the pine forced the oak to transar and titself so as not to be smothered.

my instructors scotded me that complainted to my father. Feeling that I was missunderstood by those around me I withdrew more and more into myself. When I succeeded to the throne of my brother I found myself surrounded by persons who sought to imprison me in a net of intrigues. Was it not necessary then to deal the complainted to my father. Feeling that I was missunderstood by those around me I withdrew more and more into myself. When I succeeded to the throne of my intrigues around me I withdrew more and more into myself. fight ruse with ruse in order to preserve my life and my throne? Twice already there have been plots against my life and it was only at the last moment that I was able to save myself, thanks to the vigilance of a few faithful ones."

These few faithful "friends" were probable rejected interested only in obtaining for

ably spies interested only in obtaining for slightly. themselves large recompenses. For Abdul Hamid was rich and a very good admin-istrator of his fortune. He says himself that he played the stock market and that grew up. My brothers and sisters were mines. This was the only trait that linked arrange compensation for certain specified, while I (I do not know for what this monster of another age to modern fied amounts of rainfall within twenty-leason) was not share a liver and liver design.



developed into a manual special mostly on each other and special policy of the employers is a question of race. He opposed all reforms in funder even after outwardly accepting them when they were forced down his throat by the European Powers. Abitul's opinion of the Young Turks who accomplished his overthrow is exceedingly interesting: "Our army is in a state of ferment, it is "Our army is in a state of ferment, it is "Our army is in a state of ferment, it is "our army is in a state of ferment, it is believe to a state our army is in a state of ferment, it is "our army is in a state of ferment, it is "our army is in a state of ferment,

The importance of Herr Kirdorf's pro- former Minister of Finance and husband the right of verifying the distance.

M. d'Aillieres and his seconds, the Duc ill will over what is felt by the em. M. d'Allieres and his seconds, the Duc ployers to be an exaggerated strictness of de la Rochefoucauld and Comte Ferri de Ludre, accompanied by a surgeon. Two minutes later M. Caillaux with his seconds, M. Ceccaldi and Gen. Dalstein, and a surgeon are on the ground.

Outside the main entrance is a throng f reporters, photographers and movie rigades in taxicabs and automobiles, which have followed the principals in a cloud of dust from Paris. As the four seconds advance into the centre of the velodrome there is wild commotion on the benches of the grand stand. Heads appear as if by magic. Doors open and permit hundreds of sightseers to enter. Each has an air of surprise at not being the only spectator. The terrace in front of the bar is occupied by scores of unwonted

The seconds look for a satisfactory spot

They select one. No. for the combat. They select one. No. there's a chimney on the horizon. Another still no use. The goal posts of a football field are in the line of fire. Finally a place is chosen. A cane is stuck in Dalstein explains the procedure:

INSURANCE FOR A RAINY DAY.

Pluvius Policies in England Taker

Out by Holiday Makers.

London, May 8 .- What are called "Plu-

month. This is an ingenious method of

insurance devised to indemnify holiday

makers for loss or disappointment due to

Thousands of holiday makers took ad-

vantage of the scheme last summer. Al-

most every seaside resort in the country

Any sum per day or week may be insured in proportion to the premium paid.

Policy "A"-To pay for each separate

week in which there are three or more

days of rain, amounting on each day to

Policy "B"-To pay for every day on

which the rainfall amounts to more than

a week under policy "A," in which rain of the amount stipulated falls. Of course

rates for the other policies vary only

private garden parties and other outdoor

four or twelve hours, as they desire.

larger insurances can be arranged.

comes within the scope of the policy.

wet weather during the summer.

There are four forms of policy :

more than .20 of an inch.

the ground. Twenty-five paces are stepped off by M. Ceccaldi. With a low bow he accords to the Duc de la Rochefoucauld it the right of verifying the distance. Gravely the seconds march to the tent

at the side of the grounds. The pistols must be examined and loaded. M. Ceccaldi pours out two measures of powder. A stroke with the rammer. Another stroke. "Two," and so on until he has counted five. That is the rule of the code duello. All the seconds watch and certify that it is done in accordance. with the rule.

The adversaries are called to the field They walk majestically to their appointed places. They salute each other with "the correct coldness." The seconds take their stand at the places determined by the regulations. The surgeons are ready with edical instruments. Gen. Dalstein, director of the duel, warns the adversaries that nothing must be kept in the pockets of their frock coats that might impede the passage of a bullet into the body. No keys, pocketbooks, five franc pieces or

"There is no need for verification," announces the dignified director. "The word of these messicurs is enough."

M. Caillaux and M. d'Allieres carefully turn up the collars of their frock coats and fasten them with a pin. Those white collars they wear would be an admirable

duel, erect, a pistol in the right hand, the body turned so that as little as ible of the vital parts is exposed "Ready?"

"Oui. Oui." One-two-

M. d'Aillieres waits no longer. A puff of smoke shoots from the barrel of his The bullet whistles by the ear

"Three."
M. Calllaux, still erect, calm, contempt in his gaze, raises his pistol toward the morning sky: "I fire in the air!" he exclaims as the

According to the code, that is an insult greater than the one which gave rise to Another "salute with the correct cold-

ess" and the duel is ended without a re-

The seconds gather to draw up the "proces-verbal," the movie brigade swarms to vantage points around Caillaux and d'Aillieres. A tardy inspector of police from the Boulogne station comes and makes notes with the stub of a penell, the point of which he laboriously moistens with his lips.

MOVIES ROB DRAMA OF SUPPORT IN PARIS

vius policies" came into operation this Of \$600,000 Rise in Amusement Receipts, \$400,000 Is in

Cinema Shows.

Special Correspondence to THE SUR

PARIS, May 7 .- The receipts of theatres, concert halls and other places of amusement for the year 1913, which have just been published, seem at first sight to contradict the statement so often made these days that the theatre is in a bad way, for they total nearly 68,450,000 francs (\$13,690,000), the highest on record, some 3,000,000 francs (\$600,000) more than the last previous year and 10,000,000 francs (\$2,000,000) more than in 1911. But on closer examination it is plain

.20 of an inch.
Policy "C"—To pay for the second and every additional rainy day in each week or in every separate week, on which the But on closer examination it is plain that the increase in takings comes almost entirely from the cinematograph houses, which rose from 6,840,000 francs (\$1.368,000) in 1912 to 8,655,600 francs (\$1.731,000), thus accounting for nearly 2,000,000 francs (\$400,000) of the rise. These figures are official as the government collects an 11 per cent, tax on all any graphs and so keeps close rainfall amounts to more than .15 of an inch.
Policy "D" (short periods of four consecutive days)—To pay for every cay on which the rainfall amounts to more than .20 of an inch. (A week end pol-The premiums vary from 15s. to £3 amusement receipts, and so keeps close watch on them. The poor benefited last year to the extent of 7,520,000 francs (\$1,504,000) through this tax. (\$3.60 to \$15), the former securing £6 (\$30) a week, and the latter £24 (\$120)

The receipts of the four theatres re-The receipts of the four theatres re-ceiving government grants were: Thea-tre Francaise, 2,150,000 francs (\$430,-000); Odeon, 870,000 francs (\$174,000); Opera, 2,995,000 francs (\$599,000); Opera Comique, 2,950,000 (\$590,000).

totals show a decrease of about functions where no money is taken to obtain a wet weather insurance for amounts to be mutually agreed upon, to 10,000,000 francs (\$200,000) for the year, the Theatre Francaise decreasing 465.000 francs (\$93,000); the Odeon, 135.000 Lamoureux follow francs (\$27,000); the Opera, 260.000 (\$37,000) and the francs (\$52,000), and the Opera Comique, francs (\$27,000.)

165,000 francs (\$33,000.) The theatres properly so-called received more than 35,000,000 francs (\$7,000,000), an increase of 2,000,000 francs (\$400,000), but the must be remembered that two new theatres were opened, the ill fated Champs Elysees Opera of M. Astruc, which took in nearly 1,300,000 francs (\$260,000) and the little theatre in the which took in nearly 1,300,000 francs (\$260,000) and the little theatre in the same building which received more than 500,000 francs (\$100,000.)

Forty-five theatres figure on the list,

Forty-five theatres figure on the list, which is headed by the home of spectacular productions, the Chatelet, with 1,-699,000 francs (\$333,000.) Then come the Varieties, 1,689,500 francs (\$337,000); the Porte St. Martin, 1,655,000 francs (\$331,000); the Gaiete Lyrique (opera with municipal subvention), 1,-505,000 francs (\$301,000); Sarah Bernhardt's, 1,375,000 francs (\$271,000); the Palais Royal, 1,215,000 francs (\$243,000); the Champs Elysees, 1,300,000 000); the Champs Elysees, 1,300,000 francs (\$260,000); the Vaudeville, 1,155,-000 francs (\$231,000); the Gymnase, 1,-130,000 francs (\$226,000); the Antoines

1,010,000 francs (\$202.000), there being ten that receive more than 1,000,000 francs (\$200,000.) The Grand Guignol's shudders and smiles brought in 350,000 francs (\$70,000.) Concert halls and cafe concerts re

ceived 8,405,000 francs (\$1,681,000), they numbering thirty-four. Nine music halls obtained 8,330,000 francs (\$1,666,000), the highest being the well known Folies Bergeres with more than 2,000,000 francs (\$400,000), while the almost equally well at known Moulin Rouge is fourth with more than 1,050,000 francs (\$210,000.) Of dancing halls the famous Bullier reached only 135,000 francs (\$27,000), while the

Twenty-four cinematograph houses took in more than 5.055,000 francs (\$1,611,000), the highest being the huge Hippodrome with nearly 2,000,000 francs (\$400,000.) High class concerts, of which there are three, made 565,000 francs (\$113,000), the Colonne concerts being (\$113,000), the Colonne concerts being they provided in the parish and do not prest with 245,000 francs (\$49,000), the have no interest in the parish and do not have following with 185,000 francs (\$27,000) and the Conservatoire, 135,000 of souls is in the hands of a scoundred france (\$27,000.)

"CANCER HOUSE" HAS NO TERROR FOR HIM

Growth May Be Transplanted, but Is Not Infectious. Says Dr. Bashford.

MAKES TESTS ON MICE

Imperial Research Fund's Director Describes Results of Series of Experiments.

Special Correspondence to TBE SUN.
LONDON, May 7.—Dr. E. F. Bashford,
director of the Imperial Cancer Research
Fund, has delivered a lecture on "The
Esaring of Comparative and Experimental Investigations on the Association of Can-

cer With Chronic Irritation."
Referring to a question that has been much discussed lately, whether certain houses or districts are "cancerous," Dr.

Bashford said:

"I am frequently asked whether an ancient family mansion should not be burned because of the occurrence of cancer in successive members of the family. I am frequently consulted regarding the anxieties of persons who wish to occupy a house in which a patient has died of cancer. I invariably reply that I should have no objectior to occupy a so-called cancer house myself, and give my rea-

USES NEW WEAPON IN

WAR ON CONSUMPTION

Swiss Scientist's Injections of

Antigenic Cultures Seem to

Be Effective.

MANY PATIENTS RELIEVED

M. Spahlinger, Formerly a

Lawyer, Now Gives Attention

to Laboratory Work.

BENEFICES ARE SOLD

Special Committee Reports In-

cumbencies Disposed Of by

Evasions of Law.

wardens.

Case C-In business all the week as

dental department Case D—Constantly under the influence

of alcohol. Frequently unable to preach at evensong for that reason. Case E—In debt everywhere. Twice

Cancer, he said, is so frequently a cause

Cancer, he said, is so frequently a cause of death that ultimately one woman out of seven and one man out of ten above the age of 35 die of it. Aggregations of cases of cancer are bound to occur frequently in the same area, whether it is a large one or merely a small house, or even a single room. In men the question of hereditary predisposition cannot be worked out, but in mice it has been found possible almost to double the frequency of cancer of the brast by breeding from mothers (through two generationsgrandmother, mother) affected with this condition. This is not a general but a specific predisposition, and does not apply to cancers in other parts nor increase the general susceptibility.

PARIS, May 8.—After spending 500,000 francs (\$100,000) of his rpivate fortune on his experiments, a young Swiss scientist, M. Spahlinger, has discovered what tist, M. Spahlinger, has discovered what ti frequently used. The experiments on other animals showed that the conclusions arrived at in regard to the mouse applied to them also; since they ap-plied to the dog they will also apply to

tist, M. Spahlinger, has discovered what may prove to be a cure for consumption. A report on his method was read recently before the Academy of Medicine by Prof. Letuile. It had been prepared and signed by Dr. Edmond Lardy, president of the Federal Board of Examiners in Medicine for the University of Geneva, and two English physicians, Dr. Colbeck of the City of London Hospital for Diseases in the Chest, and Dr. Leonard Williams, of the French Hospital in London. Native and racial custom, it has been discovered, is capable of altering the dis-tribution (location) of the disease. For example, cancer of the skin of the abdo-Williams, of the French Hospital in Example, cancer of the skin of the abdomen occurs frequently in India and cancer of antigenic tubercle cultures and ferments. The treatment lasts five or six weeks for cases which are not far advanced, while several months are required when patients on whom the disease has obtained a hold are concerned.

It is said that "under the influence of the left horn (on which the yoke does not press). These observations were reality. losis consists of intramuscular injections of antigenic tubercle cultures and ferments. The treatment lasts five or six weeks for cases which are not far advanced, while several months are required when patients on whom the disease has obtained a hold are concerned.

It is said that "under the influence of the first injections a phase of depression is experienced by the invalid, the coughing increases and the sick man feels completely out of spirits. Then improvement is expressed by a marked feeling of well-being; the patient's strength returns little by little and the cough diminishes; the expectoration which had at first increased in volume decreases pro-

Cancer, Dr. Bashford declared, can be transferred from one animal to another of the same species. The process is not, however, a process of infection, but an actual transplantation, comparable to the first increased in volume decreases progressively, and during the last period of the treatment consists only of mucous secretions." Eventually the bacill disappear, it is asserted, the temperature comes down to normal and the tuberculous cavities are totally dried up. comes down to normal and the tubercu-lous cavities are totally dried up.

Fifty-four persons suffering from pul-monary tuberculosis have been treated, and seventeen up to the properties. and seventeen up to the present have practically recovered from the disease, it is said. The others are still under treatment. In less serious cases the patients continued to follow their probeen housed with mice naturally suffer-ing from cancer and mice inoculated with t without there resulting in any case a higher frequency of cancer among those healthy mice than occurred in mice not so exposed. fessional occupations and were not laid up at all. It is also asserted that the Spahlinger method has had success in

The property of progressive growth is the characteristic of cancer which must be controlled if a cure is to be found. Every animal tissue produces, when growing, resistance to its growth. Growth is accompanied by resistance. When the growth of a timer becomes very residence. cases of lupus and tuberculous cervical M. Spahlinger was originally a lawyer in Geneva, but attracted by the study of growth of a tumor becomes very rapid it simply means that this power to produce resistance has been lost. It is erroneous to suppose that a stimulus to growth is necessary to a cancer; the truth is that continuous growth becomes possible because of the loss of a binbiology he gave up the law, and for the last four years he has been experiment-ing in his laboratories on behalf of suffering humanity. He is about 30 years possible because of the loss of a hin-drance to growth. The whole problem focuses itself into the question of the study of growth and of the forces which IN ENGLISH CHURCH correlate it and control it in the human

body.
"We know little of growth," Dr. Bashford declared, "and the facts I have been retailing to you are really the first in-sight we have been able to obtain into how growth can be controlled and the powers of progressive growth acquired."
Two interesting facts have emerged. It is certain that an increase of cancer is not taking place in some parts of the body, while a large increase, on the other hand, is recorded for other parts. The special Correspondence to Tar Sun.

London, May 8.—Scandal connected with the sales of church livings and the inductions of unfit incumbents are set forth in a letter sent to the press by the benefices act, 1898, amendment committee.

ROADS CLOSED, MINISTER QUITS.

who are incompetent owing to great age, physical infirmity, &c., put into a benefice to "keep it warm" for a few years until the person for whom it has been purchased is ready to take possession. This person is sometimes a schoolboy or a man awaiting ordination.

Case B—Unsatisfactory life, but no one in the parish will take the risk of being involved in legal proceedings. Church empty. Graveyard neglect. No churchwardens.

Lately the sylvan peace of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha has been disturbed by the sudden appearance of notice boards on certain of the forest roads and paths in-forming all whom it may concern that these roads are closed to the public by

Demesnes.
The forest hampdens protested. What Case C—In business all the week as a dentist. Comes late on Saturday night from city and leaves early on Monday. Does no visiting. Pays a local clergyman to take funerals and marriages at half a crown each. Bought the living with his wife's money. She assists in the dental department.

one of the forest districts. Herr von Bassowitz. President of the Chamber of Ducal Demesnes, who is re-sponsible for the closing of the roads, held

strated his sympathies by sending him

committee. "Sales of advowsons," the letter de-Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha A. D. Phillips, secretary to the com-

A. D. Phillips, secretary to the committee, quoted the following cases, of which the committee had been informed:

Case A (a considerable number)—Men, who are incompetent owing to great age, physical infirmity, &c., put into a benefice to "keep it warm" for a few years until the person for whom it has been purchased is ready to take possession. This chased is ready to take possession. This chased is ready to take possession.

order of the Chamber of the Ducal

is more surprising, the Duke's principal Minister of State, Dr. von Richter, took the popular side and gave orders that the notice boards should be removed in

that the Duke could close them if he were prepared to provide other ways through the forests for his lieges and went privately to lay his views before the Duke, who was at Sansumano, near Florence. The Duke took his side and demon-

Case bankrupt.

Case F—Is a commercial traveller.

Visits parish only for week ends. A keen business man, but has no spiritual interests in the place. His aunt bought the vicarage and gave it to him as a wedding back to Gotha with a new decoration.
Whereupon Dr. von Richter, who is
President of the Ministry of State, Minister of the Ducal House and chief of "The remedies proposed are various," continued Mr. Phillips, "and it is a diffi-cult problem. Some of the most faith-ful laity are patrons of benefices to which three departments of state, which toful laity are patrons of benefices to which they present fit incumbents, but others have no interest in the parish and do not gether give him authority over the mili-tary and foreign affairs of the duchies, the University of Jena, the archives and statistics, the administration of justices and the finances and forests, resigned.